

# Herald Tribune

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## Gaullists Keep Major Role

### Barre Names Cabinet, Takes Finance Helm

PARIS, Aug. 27 (UPI).—France's new Prime Minister, Raymond Barre, took the finance portfolio himself in announcing his Cabinet.

Barre, a skilled economist, took over the job from Jean-Pierre Giscard d'Estaing, whose tenure government targets for curbing inflation are not achieved and the lost 10 per cent in value of the U.S. dollar.

Barre announced today that retail prices rose by 1.1 per cent last month, more than twice the rate of

#### Career Diplomat

in the new Cabinet, Mr. Barre, appointed a new foreign minister, career diplomat Louis Giscard d'Estaing, who is now ambassador at the United Nations.

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Louis de Guiringaud  
Foreign Minister



Olivier Guichard  
Justice Minister



Jean Lecanuet  
Planning Minister

## But Delay Detailed Discussions

### Lebanese Rightists Will Join Peace Talks

BEIRUT, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Lebanese Christian leaders today agreed to a new Arab League plan as a "base for dialogue" but put off detailed discussions on the proposal until next

week. The leaders of the Lebanese Front, which accepted the plan, said the dialogue was a "base for dialogue" but put off detailed discussions on the proposal until next week.

The 25-page peace proposal has been made public. But Arab League spokesmen said the proposal includes a new cease-fire, phased withdrawals of all Syrian troops from Lebanon, and a "buffer zone" in the central Beirut and the mountains, manned by Arab League peace-keeping troops and Arab League forces.

rightist leaders initially objected to only one part of the plan, the provision to station Arab troops in the mountains. They agreed to a general troop withdrawal from the rugged area northeast of Beirut but insisted that the region should come under Christian-Arab control.

A key mediator said the mountain-control issue appeared to be the main obstacle that Mr. Kholy must overcome in his negotiations. He said Palestinian guerrillas chief Yasser Arafat had agreed to the league proposal but was unlikely to surrender his guerrilla mountain positions to Christian control.

Among the rightists, Mr. Gemayel's Phalangists "are dead set on having a settlement," mediator Ghassan Tuani said. But the militant Mr. Chamoun was still ready to opt for a "military solution"—continued war—if his demands were not met.

Radical Palestinian groups attacked the plan, charging that the Arab League was "providing a cover for Syria's intervention." As the main action shifted to the political front, sporadic fighting continued in the mountains, around the left-held northern part of Tripoli and in Beirut.

Casualties were estimated at 44 dead and about 75 wounded, the lowest casualty toll in at least a month.

## Pretoria Will Hear Grievances Of Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Plans for talks on black grievances between township leaders and the government were announced today as a fragile peace descended on riot-torn Soweto.

Justice Minister James Kruger said at a press briefing in Pretoria that he hoped to meet black leaders next week. They would discuss the whole question of the racial unrest that has wracked South Africa since June and, according to unofficial counts, claimed more than 280 lives.

But, he said, the government would not abandon its policy of apartheid. The minister disclosed that 221 persons, almost all of them blacks, are being detained under various laws. Seventy-seven are held under the controversial Internal Security Act, which provides for indefinite detention without trial.

The others include persons held merely for interrogation, who might not be charged. He described them as common-law offenders—rioters, arsonists, looters and those held for assault. Others are held simply because it was thought they might foment trouble if allowed to remain free.

The potential troublemakers are likely to be released as soon as the current rioting ends, Mr. Kruger said.

35 Killed in Soweto  
Mr. Kruger said 35 persons had been killed in Soweto this week during a black reaction against intimidation to enforce a strike by black workers.

Township residents, many of whom fled for their lives when armed Zulus and other tribesmen attacked them, have accused the police of encouraging the backlash. The minister denied that police instigated or acquiesced in the black counterattacks.

Mr. Kruger said: "I think that the backlash has proved to be a healthy but peaceful reaction of Soweto that there are people who are prepared to protect themselves and their property."

He said the police had to be careful not to allow reaction to develop into "counter-rioting."

Mr. Kruger said the present situation in South Africa was neither an emergency nor even a crisis. He called it "a tension situation."

Peace returned to battered Soweto this morning and the township's 200,000 commuters seemed to be reporting normally for their jobs in nearby Johannesburg. A railroad spokesman said service was normal.

The maximum sentence for the offense is 10 years each. The men were told they could appeal within seven days of getting a translation of the court proceedings and one of them told reporters he would do so.

At the end of a four-day trial and after three hours of deliberation with his two fellow judges, Judge Lev Miron sentenced Gerald Amster, 33, of New York to eight years, Dennis Robert Burn, 26, of New York to seven years, and Paul Brewer, 31, of Las Vegas to five years.

As the men were led from the courtroom, Western reporters asked them if they would appeal. Brewer said, "Yes, I will." The others did not reply. Brewer also said he thought the trial was fair.

The court did not specify where they would spend their sentences but foreigners are normally sent to Potlatch Camp, part of a penal complex 250 miles southeast of Moscow. Work there consists of making television cabinets and foreign consular officers are allowed to visit prisoners.



The body of an African killed in South African rioting is covered with newspapers.

## European Panel Is Said to Find U.K. Guilty of Torturing Ulster Suspects

By Peter I. Kilborn

LONDON, Aug. 27 (NYT).—The European Commission on Human Rights has found Britain guilty of torturing suspected terrorists in Northern Ireland, leading newspaper here said in Dublin reported today.

The charge appears in an 840-page report that the commission prepared following complaints by the Irish Republic that in 1971 British troops and Ulster county police in the battle-scarred British province violated the Convention on Human Rights.

The British Foreign Office said it would withhold comment on the investigation until the report is published on Thursday. An

official source said the press disclosures appeared to have been taken from one section of the study that appeared to have been leaked in Dublin.

While charging Britain with torture, the commission was said to have absolved the British of the Dublin government's complaint that Britain discriminated against the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

The commission's findings are likely to aggravate the ill-concealed bitter relations of the British and Irish governments. The relations took a bad turn last month with the car-bomb murder of the British ambassador to Dublin, Christopher Ewart-Biggs.

The Irish Times said today that Ulster county police were taught five new interrogation techniques at a special seminar in Belfast in April, 1971. The newspaper said that the techniques were "designed to cause severe mental and physical stress."

The methods, it said, involved forcing prisoners to stand against a wall with legs spread apart for long periods, tying hoods on them, subjecting them to continuous banging noises, depriving them of sleep and depriving them of adequate diets.

The abuses were said to have occurred mostly late in 1971, following the British Conservative government's adoption of an act allowing internment of suspected terrorists without trial. Days after the act became effective, 300 Catholics were rounded up and imprisoned.

The Human Rights Commission's report, prepared in Strasbourg, was completed in January but publication has been delayed in part because the commission had to examine the names of 119 witnesses to protect their identities.

"Examining evidence of torture and inhuman ill-treatment of prisoners," the Guardian newspaper here said, "the commission sought to justify itself by saying that techniques used had had important results against terrorists in many parts of the world."

The commission reportedly found that, while the first internments were mostly Catholic and believed to be members of the Irish republican movement, they had been held solely because of their suspected terrorist activities. Later, as Protestant loyalists began resorting to violence, they, too, were detained.

Recently, short skirts were banned for Sudanese women; high officials were told to give up drinking and houses of prostitution were closed. But the trade is as difficult to extinguish as slavery was here a century ago.

As in many African cities, foreigners in Khartoum live in a world apart. They frequent spe-

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## Future of Queen Is Cast in Doubt By Dutch Report

By Bernard Weinraub

THE HAGUE, Aug. 27 (NYT).—The Dutch royal house was in the grip of a major crisis today in the aftermath of the resignation of Prince Bernhard from all his defense and business posts and the official accusation that he had been open to "dishonorable requests and offers" from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Although his wife, Queen Juliana, was reportedly persuaded not to abdicate, the crisis and uncertainty resulting from the government's Lockheed inquiry has clearly damaged the prestige of the popular House of Orange and stirred questions about the future reign of the 67-year-old Queen.

Premier Joop den Uyl, a Socialist, and the five-party center-left coalition, are hoping to avert a constitutional crisis and have repeatedly urged the Queen to remain on the throne. There has been no public demand for the Queen's abdication—she is extraordinarily popular—but it remained uncertain if she would remain in view of an earlier threat to abdicate if the inquiry failed to clear her husband's name and in view of the panel's highly critical conclusions about Prince Bernhard.

A Dutch government source said today that Mr. den Uyl had implored the Queen to remain on the throne after she offered last week to abdicate because of the report and that the Premier had told the Queen that if she stepped down, the Prince would be open to a criminal investigation and possible prosecution. Mr. den Uyl said yesterday in parliament that he opposed a criminal investigation and virtually all the political parties and public opinion appear to support him.

Abdication Weighed  
A source close to the royal family said that Queen Juliana was initially hoping to step down in 1976, when she is 70, but that there was a "real possibility" that she would abdicate earlier, possibly next year, because of embarrassment over the report. Her heir is Crown Princess Beatrix, 38, who is married to a German, Claus von Amsberg. Reaction to the official inquiry, which found that Prince Bernhard acted in "a completely unacceptable manner" in his relations with Lockheed, was a blend of shock and humiliation.

"It is a collective blow; hardly anyone expected it," a Foreign Ministry official said. A nationwide television panel last night of officials, journalists and politicians reflected what a Dutch viewer termed "surprise, embarrassment and almost defeat" over the findings.

The general reaction is shock. It's far worse than what the general public thought," said H.A.M. Hoetnagels, editor in chief of the Haagse Courant, a respected evening newspaper. "We don't know how to react to this. We are all just shocked."

The Volkskrant, a Roman Catholic, labor daily, termed the report "a traumatic happening."

In testimony before a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Kissinger said the Saudi program is scheduled to be sent to Congress on Monday. He agreed to meet today at the State Department with senators who have been critical of the size of arms sales to the Saudis.

A large part of the new Saudi program, like those of the recent past, will be contract construction work administered by the Army Corps of Engineers. Because a military agency is involved, these contracts are military sales subject to congressional review under recent laws aimed at restraining arms exports.

Mideast Oil  
The United States is increasingly dependent on supplies of oil imported from Middle Eastern countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, according to new data. In the first half of this year, the Saudis supplied more than a million barrels a day of crude oil—almost twice as much as in the last half of last year—to overtake Venezuela as the chief supplier of crude oil and products to the United States, according to the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an authoritative trade journal.

At the same time, U.S. military sales to Saudi Arabia have been rising sharply. Not including the sale disclosed yesterday, the Saudis have agreed to purchase more than \$6 billion worth of U.S. arms and military services since last year—second only to Iran in volume.

Several members of Congress have objected to the large arms (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Khartoum: Money and Mystery on the Nile

By John Darnton

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 27 (NYT).—A fisherman standing on the bank of the Blue Nile, just across from the Sudan Hotel, pulled out a 10-foot-long snake the other day. No one in the crowd that gathered could identify it but they all agreed it was poisonous. It was promptly thrashed to death.

At this time of year, the Blue Nile is at flood. The snake could have traveled easily along the river's 1,000-mile rush from the Ethiopian highlands. Half a mile downstream the Blue Nile joins the White Nile in a configuration something like an elephant's trunk—Khartoum in Arabic.

The Blue Nile is favored by the Sidhanis. It is younger than the White Nile and, because it falls more than twice the distance, it

is stronger. It carries thousands of tons of soil and its fish are tastier. It is a river of life.

The White Nile is the parent stream, a river of lethargy and death. After it crosses the southern Sudanese border, 1,000 miles south of here, it turns into a fetid swamp called the Sudd, a bog that trapped explorers seeking to unlock the secret of its source. A river of munificence and a river of mystery, it is appropriate that they should meet at Khartoum, a city that seems the embodiment of both.

Ancient Civilizations  
Khartoum is really three towns, each on a separate river bank. There is the commercial center of Khartoum itself, the suburb of Khartoum, North, and Omdurman, a sprawl of brown brick and mud houses that contains fragments from ancient civilizations.

A lot of building is going on and there is a sense of money in the air. Arabs from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait check in and out of hotels frequently. Western businessmen, reluctant to discuss their missions, puff up and down the dusty avenues like Sydney Greenstreets.

The Chinese have just completed Friendship Hall, a vast convention center with two restaurants, a duty-free shop and the only indoor movie theater in the country.

The North Koreans are building a youth palace. The Romanians are helping construct a new hall for the People's Assembly. And the Americans are putting up a Hilton.

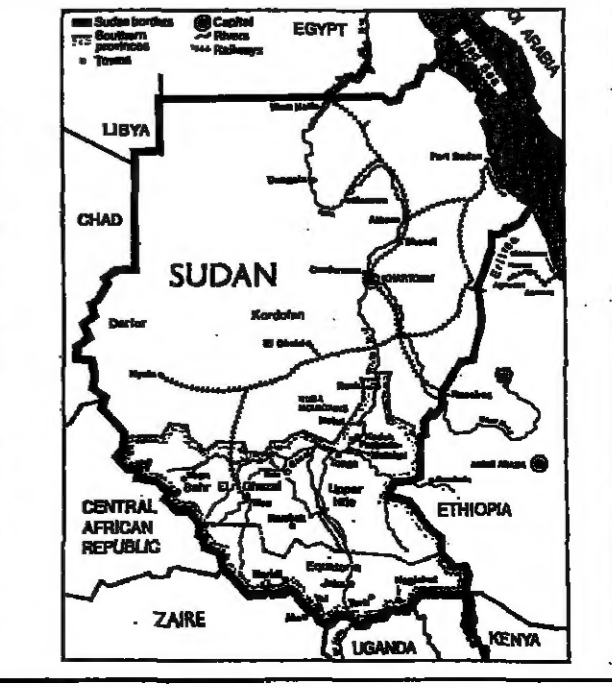
"Serving the new Sudan, Brazil of Africa" say lapel buttons worn by waitresses in the new Meridien Hotel. The hotel claims to have

the biggest sauna in Africa, although it is not clear why it is needed when the temperature outside hovers near 106 degrees.

Increasing Population  
The lure of the city is drawing people from all over the Sudan. Officials put the population at 700,000 but a million seems likelier. The government has been bulldozing squatter settlements and trying to impose Islamic abstinence upon the ever-increasing populace.

Recently, short skirts were banned for Sudanese women; high officials were told to give up drinking and houses of prostitution were closed. But the trade is as difficult to extinguish as slavery was here a century ago.

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## Light Rains Fail to Ease U.K. Drought

### Showers Also Touch France and Belgium

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Light drizzles fell on London and drought-stricken southeast England today for the first time in more than five weeks. But weathermen said it made no difference to the worst water shortage in 500 years.

Short-lived showers barely dampened the dry farmland and fire-ravaged forests before moving away or dying out. However, it was the first rain in 38 days and weather officials south of London managed to measure one millimeter (0.039-inch) of it.

But they warned that it would not even begin to repair the damage of the drought, resulting from two years of low rainfall that is likely to cause industrial layoffs as well as disastrous crops this fall.

There were showers in France and Belgium as well but not enough to ease the effects of the drought.

Nonetheless the brief drizzles were greeted with relief by Londoners. Airline staff members and passengers at Heathrow Airport rushed from terminal buildings cheering and applauding a shower.

It was gone in less than four minutes. But in nearby Southall, a Sikh guru from the Punjab who has been conducting a rain-making festival called the shower "a miracle."

Jagat Singh Ji was flown in with his ritual musicians by leaders of the orthodox community in Britain. Festival organizer Nanjan Singh Manial said, "We're delighted, but now we are praying that it won't be a flood, because that's what happened in the Punjab when we prayed for rain 10 years ago."

British weather officials said that was the least likely thing to happen—with the Thames River dried up at its source and ceasing to flow over some of its course to London and the sea.

In addition it is losing 15 million gallons of water a day through a "leak" in the river bed near Oxford. The water is simply draining away to replace the depleted water table in surrounding farmland, officials said.

## High IRA Figure Freed in Belfast; Charge Dropped

BELFAST, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Mrs. Maire Drumm, a leading figure of the Irish Republican movement, was released today, after three weeks in jail and a charge of taking part in an illegal march was dropped because of insufficient evidence.

Mrs. Drumm, a 56-year-old grandmother, is vice-president of the political wing of the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

She was arrested after a march held to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the internment of political activists in Northern Ireland.

Similar charges against seven others arising out of the same rally will also be withdrawn.

A young married couple and their 10-month-old daughter died today when their car was hit by a truck. The car was thrown into a ditch and the couple and child were killed.

Two neighboring houses were also destroyed when two more bombs went off simultaneously.

France-Soir Newsmen End 10-Day-Old Strike

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Journalists at France-Soir today ended a 10-day-old strike, resuming work to "avoid the risk of the destruction" of the daily newspaper.

The journalists struck to protest the sale of half the newspaper's shares to Robert Hersant, whose growing press empire includes the conservative daily Le Figaro and 10 provincial newspapers. The strikers said the sale threatened "excessive editorial control which is contrary to the legislation of the republic, the interests of the readers and the dignity of journalists."

NEW YORK'S

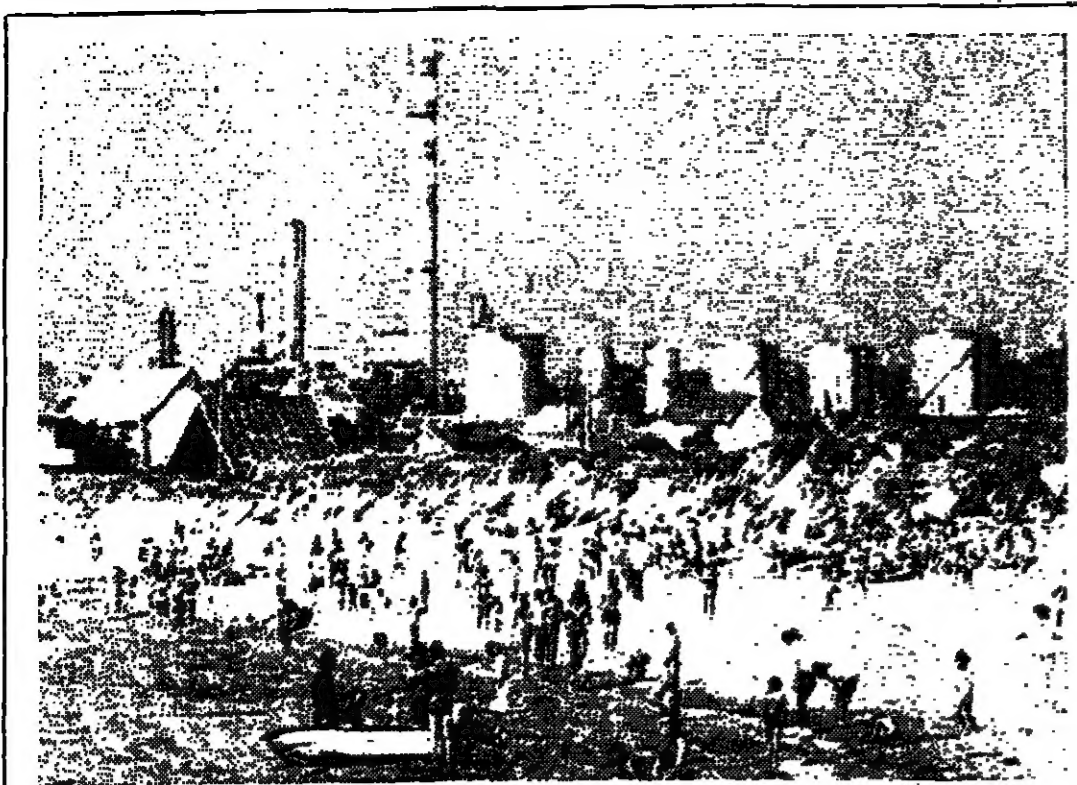
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## 13. Your buddies miss you.

(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."



MIXING OIL AND WATER—A beach on the west coast of Norway appears to be popular despite the presence of an oil refinery nearby. The water is said to be clear.

## Urban-Rural Division Also Surfaces

### Latent Tribal Rivalry Emerges in Soweto

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 27 (UPI)—In 1912, the African National Congress was founded under the motto "We are one people." Dr. P. W. Botha promised an end to tribalism among Africans in the new organization. "The demon of tribalism," he said, "is the demon of the future."

But 64 years later, South Africa's nine main tribes are far from being "one people." For the first time since racial un-

rest began here in June, blacks have started fighting other blacks in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg.

Yet the friction is not just tribal. Inter-African skirmishes this week have also revealed growing "social" divisions between urban blacks who live in the country's "white areas" and African migrant labor from the tribal homelands who are on temporary contracts in the cities.

The involvement of the fierce and proud Zulu tribe in the newest phase of the disorders offers proof of both points.

Zulus are the dominant tribe in both Soweto, numbering at least 176,000, and South Africa,

about 4 million, or 27 per cent of South Africa's black population.

### Opposed Boycott

Zulu migrant workers living in a Soweto hostel sparked the trouble Monday night when they refused to join a boycott of a three-day work boycott. The Zulus, on short-term contracts, were not interested in participating in the boycott. Their status in the urban areas are an opportunity to make "big money" in comparison with wages in the homelands and they did not want to jeopardize their jobs.

Most do not identify with the political issues in the tense suburb and were only angered by the threats of students that the homes of laborers who reported to work would be burned down.

After a migrant worker's hostel was set ablaze Tuesday, violence escalated to the point that Soweto residents joined the students in fighting off angry workers, led by the Zulus.

Soweto became a virtual battlefield yesterday as the two sides attacked each other in several fierce confrontations, before tensions began to ease late in the day.

Throughout their 300-year history in South Africa, the Zulus have been noted as the most independent, dominant and militant ethnic faction. Other tribes have built up a certain resentment against them.

### The Boastful

A high-ranking police official claimed this week that Basotho tribesmen—identified by white headbands and calling themselves "the Basotho"—had come from all over the northern Transvaal Province, "spoiling for a fight with the Zulus, demanding a confrontation" with the rival tribe.

In 1957, skirmishes between Zulu migrant workers and Basotho tribesmen in Soweto left 40 dead.

Many observers have expressed concern that long-standing tribal divisions within the huge suburb of more than 20 townships—many comprised of only one ethnic faction by government design—will lead to an all-out tribal war.

Yet many of the residents who fought the Zulu workers and a large share of the black police who tried to restore order were also Zulus—"civilized Zulus" as a Zulu journalist commented.

The 4 million tribal members are divided, half in the KwaZulu homeland and half in the urban areas. The city Zulus call their rural tribesmen *ibizana*, meaning "country bumpkins" or "jokers," reflecting disdain and contempt for the less sophisticated rural Africans.

The implications of the divisions between the urban and rural dwellers adds a new dimension to South Africa's growing troubles. Not only is there increasing tension between black and white but also it is now clear that there should be concern for black-versus-black and urban-versus-rural divisions.

Drive in Angola Aimed at UNITA

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Cuban-led Angola government troops have raided southern strongholds of guerrillas of the Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, a news agency, the South African Press Association, reported today.

UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi, was defeated in the civil war early this year but continued fighting and has recently stepped up attacks against military targets in southern Angola, the agency said.

The South African radio said today that more than 1,000 Angolan refugees had fled across the border into South-West Africa (known as Namibia by rebel forces there) after Angolan troops occupied the town of Dicio, in southeastern Angola.

It brought to 1,500 the number of refugees who had crossed the border in the past week, the radio said.

419,000 India Abortions

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—More than 419,000 abortions were carried out in India since abortion laws were liberalized four years ago, the government said.

## In Handwritten Letter

### Pontiff Urges Prelate To End His Defiance

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Pope Paul has personally warned the traditionalist Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre that he courts further disciplinary action unless the former archbishop stops defying Roman Catholic liturgical reforms, the Vatican disclosed today.

The Vatican press office released the text of the Pontiff's Aug. 15 letter to Archbishop Lefebvre, hand written in French by the Pope and calling Archbishop Lefebvre "hostile and extraneous" to the church.

Archbishop Lefebvre, 70, former archbishop of Dakar, leads a traditionalist movement which refuses to accept the Second Vatican Council's order that modern languages replace Latin in celebration of the mass and that the rite be reformed.

The French prelate has vowed to say a Latin mass in the super-ecclesiastical Sunday in Lille, France. The Pope suspended Archbishop Lefebvre from all priestly functions July 24 for repeatedly celebrating the old mass in Latin.

Further defiance could lead to his unrobing or, worse, excommunication.

Pope Upholds Council

"Reconsider the unsustainable irregularity of your present position," the 78-year-old Pope said in his letter. "It does not conform to truth and justice. It unduly claims the right to declare that our apostolic ministry is far from the rule of the faith and to judge as unacceptable the teaching of an ecumenical council celebrated according to the perfect observance of ecclesiastical norms."

"These are extremely serious accusations. Your position does not conform to the Gospel and to the faith."

"To persist in this way might be a serious harm to your sacred person and to those who follow you as a guide, violating canon (church disciplinary) law."

"Brother, have the courage and the humility to break the illogical chain which renders you extraneous and hostile to the church, to this church which you have served for so long and which you still desire to love and edify. Many souls await from you this example of heroic and simple faith."

"This hour is serious and bitter."

## Barre Announces Cabinet, Takes Finance Post Also

(Continued from Page 1)

Henri Caillaud, the moderate leftist he most wanted in the Cabinet.

"The different groups from the majority are represented in the new government," Mr. Barre said. "I tried to respond to the President's wish for a certain widening in the majority."

Michel Pompidou, a close political confidant of the President and a member of the President's Independent Republican party, maintained his posts as minister of state and minister of the interior, and Jean Lecanuet, head of the Democratic and Social Center party, was moved from the Justice Ministry to the Ministry for Development and Planning. He kept the title of minister of state.

The appointments emphasized Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's re-emergence following Mr. Chirac's departure as the center of virtually all governmental power in France. It left the Cabinet without any vivid political character and possibly without any cohesiveness in a time of crisis.

Fewer Women

The Gaullists increased the number of ministerial portfolios they held by one, to five.

Overall, however, the Gaullists lost ground. Of 36 government posts, they got only nine. They held 13 in the 43-member outgoing Cabinet.

The number of women on the Cabinet list, including junior minister posts, declined from five to four. Two well-known women remained in the government, Simone Veil continuing as minister of health and Françoise Giroud leaving the post of secretary of state for women's affairs and becoming secretary of state for culture.

The former finance minister, Mr. Fourcade, becomes minister for public works, and Yvon Bourges, a Gaullist and the defense minister, retains the post.

Christian Bonnet remained as agriculture minister—a difficult post in a country whose powerful farming bloc, hard hit by the drought, is clamoring for more financial aid than the government is ready to grant.

Several other ministers and deputy ministers, or secretaries of state, changed jobs to make room for new men, some of whom are classed as liberals favoring a radical overhaul of France's obsolete tax and economic structures.

On the Spot

The Labor Ministry was given to Christian Beullac, 52, a business executive known to advocate improved labor-management relations. Mr. Beullac is expected to be on the spot because the leftist labor union and parties already have vowed to fight the new government as they fought its predecessor.

Pierre Brousse, a Radical Socialist party senator who crossed from the opposition to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's camp during the last year and who also advocates reform, was named minister of commerce and artisans—an influential post in France, where shopkeepers are being wooed by the left.

Mr. Barre said his Cabinet will hold its first meeting tomorrow morning at the Elysee Palace with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing presiding.

for you and for us. We are praying and hoping."

The letter's text was accompanied by a Vatican communiqué responding to an interview Archbishop Lefebvre gave to the Italian magazine L'Europeo.

In the interview, published yesterday, Archbishop Lefebvre said: "I haven't made a schism, it's the church of Rome, the church of the Ecumenical Council, which has detached itself from Christ. Two thousand years of tradition cannot be canceled. For us, the new church doesn't exist, as the decision of the Pope to suspend us from all priestly functions doesn't exist. We will continue to celebrate the Latin mass, to ordain priests, to preach. Even in Rome, if necessary."

Archbishop Lefebvre also said, "I cannot accept a pontificate which nominates some bishops who are clearly on the left, who deny the survival of Catholic nations, who block us from following the traditional 16th-century liturgy. I cannot accept a pontificate that descends to agreements with Marxism, which resolves in the Vatican exponents of international Communism."

"The spirit of democracy has been a big misfortune for the church and will be still more in the future."

The Vatican communiqué, issued by a deputy spokesman, said, "The interview is an accusation which the ex-archbishop has signed against himself with his own hand."

"It demonstrates with extreme clarity the truly unsustainable position in which (Archbishop) Lefebvre finds himself."

Warning by Bishops

PARIS, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Several Catholic bishops warned laymen yesterday against attending the mass that the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre plans to celebrate in Lille Sunday.

The bishops—of Cambrai, Lille and Arras—made no threats but said that "participating in this mass, even out of sympathy or curiosity, would be committing an act which could contribute to dividing the church of Christ."

Archbishop Lefebvre plans to hold his service at the Palais des Sports of Lille, which can hold 10,000.

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Warning by Bishops

## West Berlin, Hungary Widen Lead In World Statistics on Suicide

GENEVA, Aug. 27 (AP)—West Berlin and Hungary have widened their lead in the international statistics of suicide, a World Health Organization survey said today.

The 30-country survey noted that the incidence of suicides in Japan has declined spectacularly during the last 20 years and is now below that of most Western industrialized countries.

In West Berlin, the 1970 rate was 67.5 per 100,000 for men and 33.8 for women, an increase of almost 50 per cent from the average level 15 years ago. In Hungary, the suicide rate went up at a similar pace to reach 65.4 for men and 24.4 for women in 1971.

In Japan, the rate dropped from an average of 45.5 per 100,000 for males and 29.3 for females during 1955-59, to 25.1 and 18.8 in 1971.

Mexico, Greece and Italy figured at the bottom of the list. A commentary noted that social stigma attached to suicide and the influence of religious communities condemning such acts might be reasons for under-reporting.

Finland, Sweden, Denmark and West Germany were among countries with high suicide rates, while Norway, Britain, the Netherlands and Israel had below-average rates.

The United States, with average rates of 22.0 and 8.4 for the period of 1965-69 was in 18th position in the 30-nation survey. Russia and East Germany were not included in the survey.

1,500 Said to Leave Weekly

Sidon Is Funnel for Lebanese Fleeing Abroad, Food Import

By Douglas Watson

SIDON, Lebanon, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Ten freighters and tankers were anchored here yesterday in what has become the chief port for the leftist-controlled area of Lebanon.

Aboard a small coastal freighter, the Ahmed, 800 passengers were packed on and below the 150-foot-long deck for an exhausting three-day voyage to Alexandria, Egypt. If the Mediterranean turned rough during the voyage, a disaster could ensue.

As the old freighter, riding high in the water, waited for whaleboats to ferry refugees out from the wharf, friends and relatives watched from the ruins of an island fortress built by the Crusaders early in the 13th century.

Sidon, once the chief city of ancient Phoenicia, now is a vital supply center for the Lebanese leftist and Palestinian forces and for everyone living throughout south Lebanon and in west Beirut, 25 miles to the north.

Lebanese, Greek, Cypriot and Turkish ships regularly sail between either Cyprus, 16 hours away, or Egypt, this port, which is Lebanon's third largest city.

Most bring food and fuel to replenish scarce stocks here. Two tankers were unloading gasoline, for which blocking lines of cars were waiting at filling stations in Beirut and Sidon.

Two freighters from Romania were about to empty holds full of cattle and sheep. Beef, vegetable oil and various canned foods are also among the regular imports. Another major incoming item is flour.

But Sidon's chief export is people. According to a shipping agent here, they are leaving Lebanon through this port at the rate of 1,500 a week.

Anyone can go, except Palestinians, whom the Palestinian guerrilla groups have forbidden to leave and for whom they are watching at the dock.

To travel in steerage either to Cyprus or Egypt costs the equivalent of \$50 to \$60. A yacht that did its best sailing decades ago charges \$75.

There was no confetti and streamers to see the hundreds of refugees off yesterday but there were quite a few tears.

Emigrating for Jobs

Most of those who were departing had stayed here in their country through 18 months and longer, but now with no sign of fighting still not in sight and most long out of work, they are forced to look for jobs elsewhere.

Chaim Nahshon, who is from Lebanon's Bekaa Valley and was leaving to join his wife in Germany, said: "I feel very bad today. Lebanon used to be nice but all this fighting between religions—I hate it."

Not all the vessels coming to Sidon arrive directly. As the shipping agent put it, "some have visited Israel as a guest for three days," having been stopped and searched by Israeli patrol boats operating 15 to 20 miles off the coast.

But most of the Sidon-bound ships seem to be carrying commercial cargoes and most get through.

There is every likelihood that considerable arms and ammunition also come to the leftist-Palestinian forces through Sidon. But this is not something that port officials acknowledge or discuss.

With Beirut's harbor closed by the war, the only other port for the leftists is Tyre, farther from Beirut and closer to Israel. Earlier this month, a Greek-Cypriot ship that was carrying Soviet-built jeeps and probably other arms for the Palestinians exploded and sank at the dock in Tyre.

Lebanese customs officers function in Sidon, although the duties collected go to the leftists' unofficial Lebanese Arab Army, which predominates here.

Maj. Ahmed Butari, former commander of the Lebanese Arab Army in south Lebanon, recent was jailed on charges of corruption and misadministration. Maj. Butari allegedly made a fortune from his control of the port Sidon.

Sidon customs officials do that few smugglers are getting past them. But the low "black market" prices of imported cigarettes and whiskey, which sold on almost every Lebanese street corner, are ample evidence that they are coming into the country without duties being paid.

Sales to Iran

Mr. Kissinger is reported to have told the closed session of the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday of plans to submit a new program of additional arms sales for Iran.

During Mr. Kissinger's trip to Tehran, earlier this month, he estimated that Iran will purchase \$10 billion worth of arms in the 1975-1980 period.

A recent staff report of the Foreign Relations Committee said the arms-sale program for Iran had been "out of control" in recent years because of decisions by ex-President Richard Nixon to sell Iran almost anything it wanted.

Informed sources said the administration expects to add 160 highly sophisticated F-16 jets to Iran. A notified to Congress of a \$350-million sale, the



## Failure Among Exceptions

er Qualifies Vow to Lift  
Bargoes on Farm Goods

By James T. Wooten

GA., Aug. 27 (AP)—After promising to end on farm products "for all" Jimmy Carter today that under circumstances such as a crop failure—he would take as president to sale of U.S. food crops nations.

a qualification, he said, invocation, and he pre- it would not serve as on for the Republicans of him as a candidate ague on campaign is-

less, almost at the very he was explaining him- home town here, Sen. ole, the Republican vice- al nominee, was in ng Mr. Carter's "quali- as an example of the flexibility" voters

Democratic presidential was responding to an in the Des Moines of an interview in which uled as saying that his comments about em- in a speech at the Iowa r Wednesday may have strong.

ress conference at this age's train station. Mr. id that "obviously there umstances" in which a must act to prevent ration of commodities to mtries.

stic grain reserves fell quate levels, he said, or

on Counters  
er on Pardon

Aug. 27 (AP)—The n Legion has countered e presidential nominee Carter's proposed blanket for Vietnam-era draft by adopting a resolution prosecution "of all per- sarged with evading the draft."

resolution, adopted man- yesterday, the last day legion's convention, was al reaction to Mr. Car- roposal. Jeers, boos and of "No! No!" had filled vention Hall Tuesday r, Carter voiced the pro-

arter's proposal was crit- Wednesday by the Repub- ican-presidential candidate, bert Dole of Kansas, who a delegates that President ad promised "no blanket y, no blanket pardon, no amnesty." Sen. Dole re- standing ovation.

rd and Carter Campaigns  
port 'Progress' on Debate

By Joseph Lelyveld

INGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT)—Representatives of the Ford and campaigns reported "sub- progress" yesterday to- a agreement on the sched- format of the presidential after a negotiating ses- sion more than three

rm commitments were re- on either side but Jody who was Jimmy Carter's representative, confidently d as he emerged from the at "there is no doubt mind whatsoever that we presidential debates this ad will be able to agree that that will be intens- d in the best interests of

king for President Ford's on, William Rockefeller en more guarded but held op that the remaining is- ould be resolved "very

meeting was the first fac- encounter between the ampaigns on the debates ng a week of public spar- y means of press releases

gan Is Leader  
Federal Funds

ASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—stated Republican presi- l challenger Ronald Re- eived more federal money is primary campaign than President Ford or any of 13 Democratic candidates qualified for such funds, al Election Commission is showed yesterday.

commission approved the installment, of \$107,000, to eagan's campaign to help the cost of his primary against Mr. Ford, bring- he total he has collected e U.S. Treasury to \$430. President Ford received \$438 n in federal matching for his primary effort.

in the "extreme event" of a catastrophic crop failure, such trade limitations would be necessary and he would not hesitate to use them.

"Anybody in his right mind would not rob our people of food," he said, insisting that his emphatic denunciation of embargoes before several thousand Iowans Wednesday was not misleading.

"You have to keep any state- ment within the bounds of rationality," he said. What he was referring to in his Iowa speech, he continued, was unnecessary governmental interference with the free flow of farm trade.

"Fair Shake"

That is precisely what he said Wednesday in the latter part of his speech. "It's not my idea of a fair shake when the govern- ment promotes foreign sales and then cuts them off for political convenience," he said at the state fair.

But it was in his opening remarks that he spoke so emphatically about ending embargoes.

"I understand the Republicans have just decided they don't like the idea of peanut farmers leaving their crops to look for new jobs in Washington," he joked in Des Moines. "They've even agreed to stop the embargoes for a while to make farming more attractive so I'll stay in Plains."

"But I prefer to go from my farm to the White House and stop embargoes once and for all," he shouted.

Another Session

It was not the first time the 51-year-old Democrat had faced reporters with an explanation of how what he had said was not precisely what he had meant—and as he stood on the platform of the depot yesterday, he seemed a discarded puppet, he seemed resigned to another session of persistent questions and whatever complications might ensue.

He appeared happy to move on to other subjects when they were finally raised.

He said he had "always anticipated" the very sharp un- "ing" in the spread between him and President Ford in national opinion polls and was therefore not surprised when a Gallup poll released yesterday indicated a decrease of 13 percentage points in his lead over the President during the last month.

But he said the 10-point lead the Gallup poll now shows for him is "very substantial."

Aspects of the League of Women Voters, which is seeking to sponsor the debates. Although the two sides agreed to meet again under the league's auspices next week, neither was formally committed to the league's sponsorship of the debates when the meeting broke up.

The Federal Election Commission failed yesterday to give the League of Women Voters legal approval to sponsor televised debates between the presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

After more than an hour's debate, the commission put aside a proposed policy statement that would have cleared the way for the league to spend about \$100,000 on the public service project and instructed its legal staff to draft a new version for possible approval early next week.

The original proposal by the league called for three one-hour debates between the presidential candidates, with the first to be held in St. Louis on Sept. 28. It called also for a debate between the two vice-presidential candidates.

President Ford said this week that he would like the debates to last an hour and a half and start three weeks earlier than the league had originally proposed. Before yesterday's session, a Carter adviser indicated that the Democratic nominee's representatives would declare that their campaign commitments made such an early start for the debates impossible.

On his way into the meeting, Mr. Powell, who is Mr. Carter's press secretary, dismissed Mr. Ford's call for an early start to the debates as "a public-relations effort." He called the league's proposals "a good basis for discussion."

Mr. Powell indicated that the Carter campaign would prefer to have the discussions "wide-ranging" rather than confined to a start time proposed by Mr. Ford, who had said he thought the first debate should focus on defense matters.



WHAT IS IT?—A bystander in Amsterdam may be asking that question. The answer: Steel cable being prepared at a factory for shipment to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Experts Press Efforts  
To Make Food From Waste

By Bruce Johansen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP)—Not unlike the alchemists who tried to make gold from lead, contemporary scientists attempting to make food from garbage have been scoffed at.

However, as more and more effluent-based foodstuffs are produced by laboratories in the United States, it is becoming clear that one problem—the "garbage explosion"—may be part of the solution of another—food shortages.

Fish and shellfish are being raised on oyster-slurry waste from power plants, beef and chicken are being produced from feed composed partly of sewage and crops are being grown in fields irrigated with sanitized water flushed from toilets. Bread has been fortified with protein-rich whey, heretofore a wasted by-product of cheese making, and cookies have been made with flour that is more than 90-percent protein and made of chicken feathers.

At the University of Georgia, these "chicken feather cookies" have been taste-tested by a panel of 15 persons, only one of whom thought he could tell them from regular cookies.

Ten per cent of the flour in the cookies has been replaced by a feather distillate that is mostly pure protein.

Dr. A.L. Shewfelt, head of the university's Food Science Department, believes that, if "masking agent"—such as raisins and nuts were included in the cookies, the feather powder could replace even more than 10 per cent of the flour.

Like wheat flour, feather powder is not a complete protein; it is short on lysine, one of the eight amino acids the body cannot make itself. Experiments indicate that the lysine content may be increased by applying heat to the feather powder. Dr. Shewfelt said, although more research is needed to determine the amount of heat required.

In another development, manure is being used as a basis of feed for cattle and other livestock. This program frees grain for human consumption, lowers feeding costs and makes use of a product that often simply accumulates in feedlots as smelly, polluting and often disease-promoting waste.

Just as Tasty

A steak from a manure-fed steer is just as tasty and nutritious as one from a steer fed on grain.

When David Seckler, a Colorado cattleman, first advanced the idea more than 20 years ago, many of his colleagues thought feeding cattle manure was strange.

For many years, Mr. Seckler's idea was laughed at as he tried to develop the proper process for it.

In 1973, Bill Gaynor, an associate, developed a machine that separates the manure into a roughage feed and a protein supplement (plus fertilizer and a fuel as by-products). That year, as many other cattlemen were forced out of business by rising prices, Mr. Seckler's Ceres Enol-

ogy Corp. put its herd on manure-based feed. The laughter began to subside.

With 10,000 head deriving 15 to 20 per cent of their diet from waste, Mr. Seckler's idea is making him rich. Other cattle feeders are trying to catch up with this iconoclast whose "residue to riches" story now includes a plant in France, with others planned in California and Mexico.

U.S. Standards

Ceres Enology Corp. can market the beef as long as it meets U.S. Food and Drug Administration purity standards, which it does, and as long as the product tastes like any other beef. What cattle eat—grain, manure or a combination—has little effect on the taste.

In the process used by Mr. Seckler, manure is fed into Mr. Gaynor's separator, which produces four things: C-1, a high-roughage feed suitable for ruminant animals such as cattle; C-2, a high-protein feed that supplements C-1 for cattle and has been successfully tested on poultry and trout; C-3, a fertilizer suitable for range land and C-4, a fuel that can be used to operate the separator itself.

The feeds turned out by Mr. Gaynor's machine cost one-quarter to one-third as much as conventional feeds, Mr. Seckler said. And they do not look or smell like manure, being odorless and powdered or rod-shaped.

Talks to Resume  
In Korean Killing  
Of U.S. Officers

SEOUL, Aug. 27 (AP)—North Korea and the United Nations Command agreed today to convene the Joint Armistice Commission tomorrow for another session concerning the killing of two U.S. Army officers by North Korean guards, the UN Command said.

The meeting was set for tomorrow afternoon at Panmunjom, the truce village where the slayings took place. The UN Command had requested the meeting but agreed to a one-day delay asked by North Korea.

Allied officials said the two sides would continue discussions on the Aug. 18 incident and measures to prevent similar incidents in the future.

Tension appeared to have eased in Korea, following conciliatory statements by both sides at a Panmunjom meeting Wednesday. But armies remained on alert along both sides of the 151-mile Demilitarized Zone dividing Korea.

Utah Democrats Ask  
How to Quit Race

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 27 (AP)—Utah's Democratic leadership voted yesterday to ask Rep. Allan Howe, convicted on appeal this week of soliciting sex acts for pay, to drop his bid for reelection.

The party's state executive committee voted to ask Rep. Howe to drop out, following a closed meeting that the freshman congressman attended. Rep. Howe said he told the committee only that he would be reassessing the political implications of his conviction. He said earlier that he would announce his decision on staying in the race by Sept. 3.

Town Shuns  
U.S. 'Aid'

EL CAJON, Calif., Aug. 27 (AP)—Getting \$8,000 from the U.S. government is not worth the effort, the City Council says.

The city applied in June for a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to buy three portable burglar alarms.

However, it would take 200 man-hours to process all the paperwork, the Council said in withdrawing the application this week.

"I think we'd better buy these alarms ourselves," Councilman Howard Pierce said.

FBI Aide Says 'Bureaucrats'  
And Press Are Ruining U.S.

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT)—An FBI official has called upon "the warrior class" of law-enforcement officers to "try the battle" against government bureaucrats, the "new intelligentsia" of the press and others "who demean our heritage by their mindless control of our lives."

In an address earlier this month to a convention of Louisiana sheriffs, the official, Edward Tulley, complained that the FBI had fallen victim to "bureaucrats who have been honing their knives for the FBI autopsy for the last 20 years."

The bureau is currently under investigation by Justice Department lawyers who have uncovered evidence of burglaries and other illegal investigative techniques by FBI agents and misappropriation of bureau funds by headquarters officials.

Mr. Tulley, who teaches behavioral sciences to new FBI agents at the bureau's Quantico, Va., academy, dismissed recent news reports of FBI wrongdoing as inspired more by a desire "to fill time between toothpaste commercials or sell papers" rather than by "any overriding social interest" on the part of news organizations.

Shackled Month

According to an observer's handwritten notes, Mr. Tulley prefaced his speech by telling the assembled sheriffs that he wanted to "get something off my soul" and that the opportunity to unfurl himself would make it easier to return to Washington, where he would again have "shackles on my mouth."

An FBI spokesman said that although it was a matter of policy for all speeches by FBI officials to be cleared in advance by the bureau, Mr. Tulley's address had been a "lecture" and, therefore, not subject to prior approval.

The spokesman said that the speech, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, had been written entirely by Mr. Tulley before it was delivered Aug. 12 at the Lake Charles, La., seminar on hiring programs for minorities.

According to the observer's notes, Mr. Tulley followed his prepared remarks by cautioning the Louisiana lawmen against accepting funds from the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, since such acceptance would mean that "you have just tied your agency to federal [employment] standards."

The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, he said, would then force local law-en-

Hanoi Leader  
Gives Saigon  
Raid Details

Says U.S. Planes Used  
In Attack on Airport

SINGAPORE, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Captured U.S.-made fighter-bombers were used in a strike on Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport in the last days of the fighting for Saigon, according to the general who commanded the North Vietnamese forces.

Gen. Van Tien Dung gave the account in an issue of the English-language Vietnam Courier Monthly, published in Hanoi, which is printing his memoirs.

He said that on April 25 last year, a few days before Saigon fell, "we hit upon the idea of using enemy aircraft manned by our pilots to strike at Tan Son Nhut Airport."

Three days later, five South Vietnamese A-27 planes manned by North Vietnamese pilots carried out the attack.

"Bewildered Enemy"

"When our planes reached the sky above Tan Son Nhut, the bewildered enemy at the control tower radioed up to them 'Hello A-27s, from which air wing? Which air wing? Which air wing?'"

"U.S.-made aircraft" came the reply—followed by one, two and more strings of bombs dropped on the lines of enemy planes," the general said.

Gen. Dung said: "The explosions rocked Saigon and huge columns of smoke billowed up."

"This daring air bombing of Tan Son Nhut Airport destroyed a number of enemy aircraft including American planes involved in evacuation work and threw the enemy within Saigon city into a new panic."

Gen. Dung said: "By 2400 hours April 26, the whole of our striking force was fully prepared for the push into Saigon." The next day his troops entered Saigon.

forcement agencies to "haul in anybody," including women and members of minority groups, even if they were unqualified.

"No reason is good in the face of these people," he reportedly said, adding that women police trainees should be required to demonstrate their physical prowess by doing chin-ups, exercises rather than push-ups, for which their anatomy gave them an advantage over men.

The FBI began accepting women as agents in 1973 and there are now 60 of them on active duty around the country. All must pass the same course of instruction at Quantico as men, including the physical training and Mr. Tulley's courses.

In his prepared speech to the sheriffs, Mr. Tulley identified the "new intelligentsia," for which he blamed many of the country's social ills, as "persons who are educated beyond their capacity to learn" who had first emerged "to feed upon our nation in the middle 1960s."

"Skillfully," he said, "they wormed their way into all levels of government bureaucracy," where they "fed themselves on the tax dollars of us all while they devised programs to cure all social ills."

Such efforts failed, Mr. Tulley went on, in part because "they had an enormous amount of help from the police officers" and because of a series of judicial decisions that "were illogical and beyond the scope of the courts."

The solution to the problem of crime, Mr. Tulley maintained, would not be found by the intelligentsia, whose "continued assault on constitutional matters has given them more and more freedom to practice life-styles which make Sodom and Gomorrah pale by comparison."

Rather, he said, it would be "found in a change in attitude on the part of the people" and within the law-enforcement community, because "we are the ones who must make proper attitudes dominate."

"We are the ones who must root out from all levels of government those bureaucrats whose lack of understanding brought us to the point where we are today. Even today the bureaucrats have no master."

Mr. Tulley did not suggest how this might be done.

180 Die in India Floods

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—At least 180 persons have died in monsoon floods in northern India, officials said.

Pentagon Says It Erred in Putting  
Controversial Hymn Into Manual

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Pentagon admits that including a controversial modern hymn in an armed services hymnal was a mistake but it does not intend to tear the verse out of the half-million books in print.

The Defense Department also said yesterday that it would not immediately order a new edition of the hymnal, which has cost more than \$1 million to print since it was first published late in 1974.

Some congressmen and church groups have charged that the hymn, a Good Friday verse called "It was on a Friday Morning," is blasphemous. Protests began to trickle in last November and reached a crescendo recently.

The words in the hymn, written by Sydney Carter, are uttered by one of the thieves crucified alongside Jesus Christ. The objections center on a line that reads, "It's God they ought to crucify instead of you and me."

The latest objection was expressed yesterday by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which sent President Ford a telegram demanding that the offending hymn be stricken from the Armed Forces Book of Worship.

Several weeks ago, the Veterans Administration's chief of chaplains, James Rogers, ordered the hymn torn out of the VA's 15,000 copies of the 515-page hymnal.

A Pentagon spokesman said "it is clear that including the hymn... was a mistake" but he said that no order would be given to excise the hymn. Instead, he said, "We are conducting a search for a replacement hymn to appear in subsequent versions of the hymnal."

Nickel Doubted in U.S. Deaths

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 (AP).—City and federal health officials have termed "inconclusive" and "a long-shot possibility" a report that poisonous nickel carbonyl gas might have caused the mysterious "Legionnaire" disease.

Dr. William Sunderman Jr., who headed a research team at the University of Connecticut, suggested the highly toxic gas as a possible cause when he reported finding dangerous levels of nickel in tissue samples taken from five victims of the disease.

Dr. Lewis Polk, acting city health commissioner, yesterday called it an "interesting theory," but only a "long-shot possibility at best."

"If it was nickel carbonyl gas in the air, as the Connecticut study postulates, then why didn't all the thousands of other persons in the city at that time get sick?" Dr. Polk said. "They all breathed the same air."

In Atlanta, a spokesman for the Federal Center for Disease Control called the Connecticut findings "inconclusive."

Meanwhile, two persons who died after attending the International Eucharistic Congress at Philadelphia early this month have been added to the list of disease victims. The sickness has stricken 177 persons, including 28 who died. All but seven were contacted in some way with a state American Legion convention here July 21-24.

French Rail Strike Set

PARIS, Aug. 27 (UPI).—France's railroad unions announced a nationwide weeklong strike starting Wednesday in support of claims for a general review of their grievances.

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## Brazil Shoes Are U.S. Trade Issue

By Jonathan Kandell

NOVO HAMBURGO, Brazil, Aug. 27 (NYT)—Ten years ago, a local shoe manufacturer, Claudio Strassburger, took a suitcase of samples to New York in an attempt to convince U.S. shoe salesmen of the merits of Brazilian footwear.

Having achieved some success, Mr. Strassburger and a few colleagues then persuaded the Brazilian government to provide generous incentives for shoe manufacturers to export their goods to the United States. Government subsidies, along with a good local supply of leather and a cheap labor force, proved a benevolent combination.

Today, Mr. Strassburger is a multimillionaire and this community, a southern Brazil city

settled by German immigrants, has become one of the shoe manufacturing centers of the world.

However, Brazilian shoe exports to the United States have risen so quickly that U.S. manufacturers have pressured Washington into imposing tariff restrictions on the import of Brazilian footwear.

### Rules Manipulated

The U.S. protectionism has spawned mounting resentment among Brazilians over such moves by Washington. There is a growing argument here that Washington should look the other way if Brazil and other developing nations bend rules and stimulate nontraditional manufacture, exports through subsidies and other incentives.

There must be a change in the mentality of the public and, especially, in the mentality of certain American business sectors, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, told the U.S.-Brazil Business Council at its meeting in Brasilia, where it discussed economic issues between the two countries.

He went on to ask U.S. business and government support even if the increase in Brazil's exports of certain manufactured products has negative effects on some sectors of U.S. industry.

The phenomenal growth of Brazilian shoe exports goes to the heart of one of the most troubling economic questions in the world—that is, how can an underdeveloped nation observe the present rules of international trade and still forge new exports capable of penetrating the markets of industrialized countries and earning the vast quantities of foreign exchange needed to fuel further economic growth?

Most developing nations have seen their growth sputter in recent years under the burden of rising oil prices, more expensive manufactured imports, unstable prices for their traditional raw-

material exports and costly payments on their massive foreign debt.

These were among the issues that were angrily discussed last week by the nonaligned nations that met in Sri Lanka.

Brazil is considerably further along the road to economic development than most of those nations. Its raw-material exports—including mineral and agricultural commodities—are more varied. And it is one of the few developing nations capable of generating manufactured exports.

The so-called Brazilian economic miracle—the 10-per-cent annual spurt in economic growth between 1968 and 1974—ended with the rise of petroleum prices and the world recession.

Brazil's foreign debt has mushroomed to more than \$32 billion, and its payments to service this debt may reach more than 40 per cent of its foreign-exchange earnings this year.

In 1975, Brazil's trade balance with the United States showed a \$1.6-billion deficit and is running at similar levels again.

Novo Hamburgo began 50 years ago as the wave of German immigrants who settled in the southern Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul moved from farming into small industry.

With cheap hides available from the cattle herds of the Brazilian pampas, labor supplied by growing farmer families and easy access to the main southern port of Porto Alegre, only 25 miles to the south, Novo Hamburgo became the shoe center of the country.

300 Factories About 300 shoe factories are in Novo Hamburgo, and almost all of its 100,000 residents—many of them still more as wage earners—depend on shoe sales for their livelihood.

And in a country where strikes are virtually prohibited and wages controlled, shoe manufacturers have enjoyed stable, low labor costs—about \$5.00 an hour, compared with \$2.50 in the United States.

Today, only seven years after he began to export, Waldo Becker, a local manufacturer, sells 60 per cent of the 100,000 pairs of shoes he produces every month to the United States. And Brazil, as a whole, sold \$120 million worth of shoes in the U.S. market last year.

The Brazilians now rank with the Spaniards and Italians as the leading shoe exporters to the United States. Their rise has coincided with a shutdown of several hundred shoe plants in the United States.

Mauricio Schmidt, president of a local export group, concedes that Brazilian footwear has bowed over a number of U.S. competitors.

But shoes are an industry for a developing country, he maintains.



MOO-VING PICTURE — Welsh farmer milking out water to his herd in a bathtub converted into trough.

## Portugal Women Better Off But Still Lack Equal Rights

By Marvyn Howe

LISBON, Aug. 27 (NYT)—Portuguese women find themselves in a vacuum.

The 28-month-old revolution has torn away labor and opened broad new vistas. But legally women are still relegated to an inferior status, wards of a male society.

In the heady days of the revolution, the local women's rights movement organized anti-machismo marches and bra-burning ceremonies.

But with the establishment of new freedoms, the women's rights movement faded from view. The main political parties set up their own women's organizations but there is no real feminist movement in Portugal.

The number of women in political life has declined, with fewer women running in national elections. Only 15 women deputies were elected this year to the 283-seat Legislative Assembly, compared to 19 in last year's Constituent Assembly.

Nevertheless, most women agree that the revolution has been worthwhile and, although it has brought them new problems, it has made profound changes for the better in their lives.

The new concepts of liberty and participation have been greater for Portuguese women than for men, insists Aurora de Fonseca, a jurist, who emphasizes that the revolution ended not

## Caramanlis: Still Indispensable

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Aug. 27 (NYT)—After two years in power, the government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis still enjoys extraordinary popularity and prestige here and abroad.

"Caramanlis has made his name in Western Europe. He is a person of stature in the world," said a Western diplomat. "And since we're not that well endowed with great figures, that's a big plus for Greece."

The main question facing the government is whether the Premier can use that personal authority to modernize this relatively poor and backward nation of 9 million inhabitants and make it a full partner in the European Common Market.

Mr. Caramanlis's chief frustration today is the bitter dispute with Turkey over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea. But while that controversy has drained away the government's time and resources, it has also produced an unusual—and very useful—feeling of national unity.

During his first year in office, Mr. Caramanlis guided Greece through the dangerous transition from dictatorship to democracy. Last summer one of his aides said: "He knows he's succeeded in making a democratic state. This state must now prove it works."

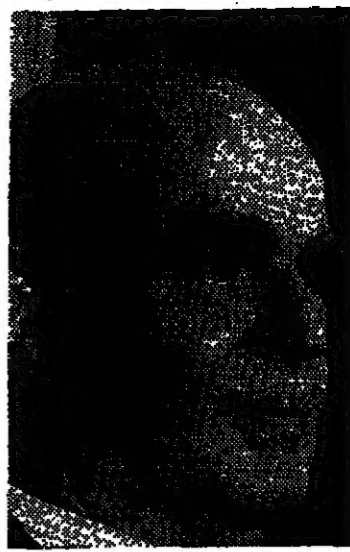
In some areas, particularly economics and foreign policy, the state has worked quite well. Production has increased, inflation has been held in check, and Greece has been accepted in principle as the 10th member of the European Economic Community.

In an important sense, however, Greece is European in name only. Its per capita income is only half that of the Common Market members. Many of its major institutions are still undeveloped by Western standards, including the universities, labor unions, farms, industries and civil service.

Mr. Caramanlis's drive toward Europe has won wide support here. Even his critics say that he is a "necessary evil" and concede that Greece is freer today than at any time in its history. He has tried to cool down the country's superheated political climate and to consult regularly with his opponents, including the Communists, who are now legal for the first time since World War II.

Still, the opposition chafes under Mr. Caramanlis's domination and accuses him of authoritarian tendencies. Some analysts liken him to Lyndon Johnson, a man who wanted to control minute details and often resented people with dissenting views.

"Caramanlis is a man of good intentions," said Serafim Piniakides, editor of *Eleftherotypia*, a leftist daily. "But he wants to



Constantine Caramanlis

hold the whole deck of cards in his hands."

Conservatives, on the other hand, feel that the government has been too lenient toward the Communists and too vigorous in intervening in the economy. Some businessmen have taken to calling the Premier Caramanlis.

The Premier is 68, and one of the most serious charges against him is that he has not developed either a party structure or a successor to continue his work.

"If something happens to Caramanlis, what will happen to this country?" Mr. Piniakides asked. "The democracy we have today is based on one man."

After the military dictatorship collapsed in July 1974, Mr. Caramanlis was recalled from self-imposed exile in Paris to head a civilian government. By November, elections had been held and his New Democracy party had won 220 of 300 seats in parliament. In the next month the Greeks exercised one of their most divisive issues by voting to abolish the monarchy and create a republic.

Mr. Caramanlis considers the improvement of the economy to be his main achievement in the last year. The growth rate was more than 3 per cent last year, against minus 3 per cent in 1974, and should reach 4 or 5 per cent this year. Inflation has been held to 10 or 12 per cent, and a major effort has been made to attract foreign capital, particularly in the extraction and processing of raw materials.

The economy still suffers many structural defects, however. Farm land is divided into small and inefficient plots. Industries have been slow to adopt modern technology and management methods. The balance of trade is poor and industry is too concentrated in the urban centers of Athens and Salonika.

The Premier has long wanted to modernize the economy—going back to his first tenure in the late 1950s—and he feels that

only the shock of coming against the Common Market do the job. Negotiations between Athens and the nine member states of the Common Market began last month, and while full membership will take several years, economists here believe the benefits will be worth it.

Joining Europe also has an important political purpose. It is a fiercely independent country, but it is too small and strategically situated to stand alone. Britain and then the United States served as its chief protectors after World War II, while Mr. Caramanlis still to keep close ties with Washington, he sees Europe as a natural and effective guardian of Greece's territory and democratic institutions.

In effect, he wants Europe to have the leverage to oppose Communism, foreign or domestic, from the right or the left.

For centuries, noted Piniakides, a chief adviser to the Premier, the main Greek idea was the "megali idea"—all the "ideas" of reconquering the once inhabited by Greeks. A dream was finally shattered by the Cyprus disaster of two years ago, and should now be replaced by an identification with Western Europe, he said.

"Our aim is to integrate Europe politically, culturally, ideologically," Mr. Piniakides said. "It is a long-term aim and easy to achieve. But the generation will be equal peers."

Moreover, Greece has not begun to deal with such social justice, welfare redistribution of income, the government feels must for greater economic growth. "It's always a problem," Mr. Piniakides noted wryly, "how to the national wealth when wealth does not exist."

In the view of Mr. Caramanlis, Greeks have always their own worst enemy. It is that democracy is still here and he terms dissent, eternal curse of our race."

Accordingly, the Premier had a constitution that gave executive enormous powers. He dissolved parliament and martial law in an emergency. Recently he pushed through parliament a bill that cut right to strike, and he is promoting legislation that toughens criminal sanctions against what he describes as "harmful" and "aggressive."

Mr. Piniakides defended moves as necessary to a "balance of democracy" and actions that could "endanger recovery of the economy." Critics charge that the government is overreacting to strikes and demonstrations, is starting to move to the "this government has per fear of the people," as Leonidas Kyriakos, a Communist.

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## THEATER IN LONDON: Sentimental Study of Urban Terrorism

by John Walker

IN Aug. 27 (IHT)—Nigel's "Just a Little Bit in Normal" at the Royal Theatre Upstairs is a heart of a play, a sentimental study of a victim of urban terrorism who has a greater com-

### Sign Tourists to U.S. Bicentennial

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UPI).—A million international tourists, more than half of them, came to the United States during the first six months of the Bicentennial, the U.S. Service said.

It represents a 10.6 per cent increase in foreign tourism over the travel service said, that in June alone, 1.4 million visitors arrived in this country, a 29.2 per cent increase over 1975. There were 23.6 million visitors from the United States and 24.3 per cent from Germany.

gloats over the details of his suffering and somehow insinuates that this makes him a superior person.

Danny, Mr. Baldwin's central character, has had his leg blown off by a bomb while waiting in a pub for his girl friend. He, understandably, is full of bitterness, particularly when he discovers that his girl friend is pregnant by his best friend and realizes that—no longer able to maintain his physical dominance over his contemporaries—he has become an object of other people's pity or clumsy charity.

#### Shocking Aspects

While at least Mr. Baldwin is trying to grapple with the most horrifying and shocking aspects of life in Britain now, he fails either to engage our interest or enlarge our understanding.

This is partly due to his narrative style—a conversation between Danny's girl and his old friend who has usurped his place that, in somewhat ill-managed flashbacks, elides into a series of short scenes showing Danny's mounting frustration and anger and also his refusal to come to terms with his changed life.

The approach allows for no character development, just a series of blunt confrontations. Danny is not a sympathetic character—he alternates between sneering attacks on others and abject pleas for help which he then rejects—even if his dilemma is a tragic one.

Mr. Baldwin hides his sentimentality behind a tough approach. This manifests itself by bad jokes about cripples and by presenting Danny's overzealous mother as a figure from black comedy, countering gentle reactionary sentiments. She seems to have strayed in from another—and probably better—play, one that might have made better

sense of public ambivalence and indifference to the indiscriminate nature of terrorist activity.

All this might not matter so much if the author did not have undeniable theatrical talent. His dialogue is not particularly effective and he leaves nothing unsaid—here he even brings Danny back from the dead to clear up the doubt whether he committed

suicide or not. But he can create effective stage images that convey a great deal more than his words and also achieve an ironic counterpointing within scenes, a dramatic dialectic that, I should imagine, owes much to the example of Edward Bond.

The play's opening is marvelously effective. It begins with a bang, a moment that shocks and

provides an abrupt glimpse of Danny's confusion.

Mr. Baldwin provides his cast with few opportunities to do more than say their lines, apart from the two aggressive performances of Karl Johnson as Danny and Alan Lewis as his rival, Mr. Johnson's blazing anger and intensity almost burns away the affectations of most of his speeches.

## MUSIC: Some Good, Clean but Hardly Mozartean Fun

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 27 (IHT)—The English National Opera's new "Don Giovanni," introduced at the Coliseum last night, is most strikingly memorable for features that are far from the best of a generally admirable and enjoyable production.

The least disturbing of these comes in the first act finale when Richard Van Allan as Don Giovanni makes his escape by swinging astonishingly by chandelier from one balcony to another in an athletic display both worthy and reminiscent of Douglas Fairbanks. Good, clean, but hardly Mozartean fun.

Less easily acceptable and less easily dismissed is the handling of the Commendatore's staid appearance at Don Giovanni's supper party. The Commendatore, the audience already knows, has been commemorated

in a proper monument, seated in armor on a prancing steed atop a pedestal of imposing dimensions. Will he dismount to accept Don Giovanni's rash invitation?

Not a bit of it. In he comes—or rolls—pedestal and all, in a cloud of steam obviously destined to double as an emanation from hell. Don Giovanni climbs the pedestal to grasp the stony hand, whereupon the horse rears to expose an opening for the miscreant's descent to an eternal roasting.

It's spectacular as well as original, and that is just what is wrong with it, for it distracts attention from what some of Mozart's most marvelous pages are telling us more eloquently and more memorably. Nor was the steam, rolling across the stage and into the pit on a hot night, much relished by the shirt-sleeved orchestra.

For the rest, this production by Anthony Beech, with ingenious balcony sets and splendid costumes by John Stoddard, is fresh and imaginative and thoughtful without any of the trendy tendencies or nonsense now commonplace in opera revivals.

It is very well played by the

Eno orchestra under Charles Mackerras, and decently, if not brilliantly, sung. Most stylish in this premiere was John Brecknock, the Don Ottavio, demonstrating, as he has done on other occasions and, unfortunately, uniquely, that English, even in opera, can be sung in such a way as to be both understood and relished.

### French Women's Names

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—About one in two French women do not want to lose their maiden name when getting married according to an opinion poll published here today. The poll, in the women's magazine Marie-Claire, showed 88 per cent wanting to add their name to the end of their husband's while 11 per cent said the couple should decide on which of the two surnames to adopt.

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Pakistan (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
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Spain (air)	\$ 6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	\$ 464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland (air)	\$ 300.00	150.00	82.00
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## THE ART MARKET

## Challenging the Big Two in London

Sourin Melikian

Aug. 27 (IHT).—The London auction scene is moving away from the stranglehold of the two big houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, which have dominated the market for years.

Sotheby's and Christie's are virtually synonymous with the London auction scene. But in recent years, a number of smaller houses have emerged, challenging the dominance of the two big names.

One of the most successful of these smaller houses is the London-based Sotheby's, which has been active in the market for many years. It has a reputation for selling high-quality art and has a large collection of works.

Another notable house is Christie's, which has also been active in the market. It has a long history and a large collection of works, and it is known for its high-quality sales.

gandy, nearly contemporary, cylindrical vessels of black lacquer (bought in at \$55), a fairly good oblong writing box in black lacquer with gift relief (sold for \$60) and a delightful brush pot made of bamboo engraved with a Prunus branch and calligraphy—\$20, which is cheap for a piece unlikely to be later than the mid-19th century.

A little later, some interesting stonewares rounded off the Japanese section of the auction. A fine teapot of squat shape in a brown and straw-glazed glass was laid out on the block as "Soto ware" without any statement regarding period. It was probably datable to the 18th century and went to dealer Sydney Moss for \$75—about 50 per cent below its Paris price.

Chinese art was unimportant in the first part of the sale. Some jade was given as a period at all. A couple of bronze mirrors catalogued as "Tang Dynasty," i.e. supposedly circa 8th century, were not convincing. Then came the exception, as there is in all such sales: a very fine bronze belt hook, the plaque shaped as a wolf head, datable to the 3d-4th century BC. It was part of a lot including two other dubious pieces, but was enough to justify the price of \$130 pounds, just about what it would fetch at Sotheby's or Christie's. As good in quality, if not in intrinsic beauty, was a libation cup made of rhinoceros horn retaining the natural shape and polished to the mellow honey color favored by the Chinese. The catalogue gave it an 18th-century date, which is quite likely: at \$95 it was, commercially speaking, one of the better buys and went to Ernest of London.

The most interesting part came when ceramics catalogued as Chinese were shown. A 10th-century celadon dish molded with a small peony under the glaze would have been looked down upon by any self-respecting Chinese potter. The thick glaze did not uniformly cover the red clay body and left it to appear in a charming "speckled" effect: \$35 was the price, not an unusual one. There is simply no market for this art because it is judged by wrong standards, relevant to the sophisticated pottery of Sung and Yuan China but not to that of its South Seas offspring.

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A lovely celadon octagonal dish molded with a small peony under the glaze would have been looked down upon by any self-respecting Chinese potter. The thick glaze did not uniformly cover the red clay body and left it to appear in a charming "speckled" effect: \$35 was the price, not an unusual one. There is simply no market for this art because it is judged by wrong standards, relevant to the sophisticated pottery of Sung and Yuan China but not to that of its South Seas offspring.

Superior cataloguing and sales organization can prove self-defeating. Some auction rooms have reportedly experienced some financial difficulties largely owing to the expenditure that goes with the business.



Painting by Piero della Francesca stolen in Milan.

## Renaissance Work Stolen in Italy—When an Alarm Bell Is Ignored

MILAN, Aug. 27 (AP).—One of the most valuable paintings in Italian private art collections was stolen even though an alarm bell rang in a Milan apartment, police reported yesterday.

Police said that thieves broke into a downtown building in the night between Aug. 7 and 8 and made away with a painting by Piero della Francesca, 15th-century Renaissance master.

The alarm rang, but the custodian said he did not bother to check, thinking that an occasional electric contact had triggered it, police said. The owner, Vittorio de Biasi, was away. He reported the theft when he returned home Wednesday.

The oil painting on a wood

panel, 22 centimeters high and 18 centimeters wide, is the portrait of a noblewoman. Experts put its value at around 300 million lire (\$360,000).

Police said that the alarm probably deterred the thieves from looking further. Mr. de Biasi's collection.

It was the third Della Francesca stolen in Italy in less than three years.

Police also yesterday reported the disappearance of three bronze statues—more than 2,000 years old—from the Etruscan-Roman Museum of Perugia. Police said that a visitor forced open a display window in an unguarded room and managed to slip the art objects past the custodians during opening time.

## 'The Watercolorgate Affair'

## British Faker, Repentant, Tells All

By Ann McKane

LONDON, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—The Keating, picture restorer and former housepainter, today admitted that he had flooded the British art market with 2,000 fake paintings, some of which have fetched thousands of pounds in reputable galleries.

He said that he was very sorry. The paintings were "hardly worth giving away," he said, and should not have fooled a novice. His aim had been to expose what he called the phonyness of the art world.

He had made less money from his 25-year career of imitation than he would have done had he stuck to his original trade of painting houses, Mr. Keating told a press conference.

The 58-year-old artist has been in hiding for two weeks, during which the London art market has been agog at revelations that many paintings thought to be works of well-known artists must be attributed to Mr. Keating, an obscure picture restorer who went to art college but twice failed his diploma.

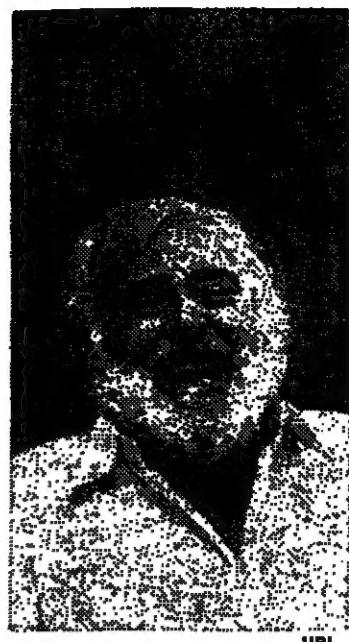
A painting thought to be by 19th-century landscape artist Samuel Palmer, now reported to be one of Mr. Keating's fakes, recently fetched \$18,000 at auction, a world record for a "Palmer."

Writing a Book

Mr. Keating announced today that he is writing a book about his 25-year career. He looked amused and broke into laughter when he walked into the room to be confronted with nearly 100 reporters, cameramen and television crews.

With disarming frankness, the short, silver-haired painter said that he could not remember how many imitations he had done, but it would be about two or three thousand. He had also lost track of how many artists he had imitated, but they included Palmer, Rembrandt, Goya, Gainsborough, Degas, Constable, Renoir and Turner.

But he said: "I am a terrible



Tom Keating

...and fake Constable.

faker. I have been astounded at the lack of sensitivity of dealers and experts in the art world. All my fakes are so terrible, people must have been blind to think the great masters did them."

He claimed that his paintings could easily be detected. On each canvas, under the painting, he had painted the word "fakes" or his own name, or a rude word. This, he said, would show up if the work were X-rayed. He also insisted that he had never sold a painting purporting to be anything other than his own work. Many had been given away, and others had been sold for only a few pounds.

[But Associated Press reported, he said that some dealers had frequently commissioned him to make forgeries of old masters. Mr. Keating said that he often turned a blind eye to what dealers did with his forgeries. [Hugh Leggett, one of Lon-

don's most respected dealers and a former president of the Society of London Art Dealers, AP said, welcomed Mr. Keating's confession, but charged: "There are other artists doing the same thing." He did not give any names.

"I want to be taken seriously as a painter," Mr. Keating said. "If I had been taken seriously many years ago we wouldn't be sitting here today. I hope to God I can go on painting, otherwise I would rather be dead."

[Mr. Keating's 28-year-old daughter, Linda, noted: "He was frustrated at not being recognized so he decided to send up the whole art world."]

Embarrassing Question

But Mr. Keating's statements raise the embarrassing question of who did profit from the fakes. The Times of London has named a number of "Keatings" which were sold by reputable galleries as "old masters."

Allegations have been flying among London art dealers, and the British Antique Dealers Association has opened an inquiry into the matter, which one newspaper has called the "Watercolorgate Affair."

Mr. Keating stirred things up further today when he said dealers often added a signature to a painting, along with information on the back to "authenticate" it.

Some art experts feel it could take years to expose all the "genuine Keatings" on the market and hanging in museums.

Mr. Keating said today: "I am very sorry in every respect. I have wasted many years of my life and I have let down my family."

Free Bikes Disappear

LA ROCHELLE, France, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Half of 250 bicycles made available here free of charge have disappeared 15 days after this resort offered them in an effort to ease traffic congestion.

## NEW YORK

## Where Have All the Masters Gone?

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—Every season in the arts brings high hopes of spectacular achievement and stunning discovery—the hope, above all else, of the big, transfiguring experience that sweeps everything else in its path and leaves us, exhilarated and even a little dazed, looking at the surrounding scene with new eyes.

For the experience of art, the experience of all the arts, is dynamic, refusing to remain fixed or at rest. There is a reason, after all, why we speak of movements in the arts. The life of art, like life itself, grows, develops, declines, renews itself, and continues, whether for good or ill, on its headlong course. It is constantly producing new offspring—some legitimate, some not; some of mysterious parentage, some stillborn—and it is the energy of the effort, the sheer momentum of creative possibility and production, that engages and bedevils and even exhausts us before we pause to consider what it is, indeed, that has elicited this eager and untrammelled response.

When, nowadays, we do pause to reflect upon the almost ceaseless flow of artistic activity that each season offers for both our pleasure and our instruction, we are likely to be struck by a sober and sobering fact. The sheer quantity of events seems to know no bounds, and the sheer volume of talent remains not only unimpaired but is, if anything, even larger than we remember from earlier times.

In the Bustle

Yet something significant, something central and indispensable, is missing in all this bustle. We are without masters. Picasso and Auden and Stravinsky, Brecht and Max Ernst and Walker Evans, Ezra Pound and Edmund Wilson: The last of the giants are largely gone, leaving the scene without conspicuous successors. There are exceptions, of course—the most outstanding, I suppose, are George Balanchine and Sir Frederick Ashton, Alexander Calder and Willem de Kooning, Aaron Copland and Robert Motherwell, Clifford Still and Joan Miró and Henry Moore—but for the most part, the arts today are leaderless or, what comes to the same thing, led by artists whose work looks back to earlier glories but does not promise any clear purchase on the future.

I do not speak here of performing artists, who, especially in the fields of music and dance,

continue to emerge each season in an almost reckless profusion. I have in mind, rather, those primary talents responsible for creating what is to be performed and looked at, for shaping the very materials of art. We may derive endless delight from the work of artists who are not—in this primary, form-giving sense—masters themselves, and we surely could not do without them, for they are the very bloodstream of the life of art. But it is the masters who bring new vitality to that bloodstream, who renew the arts with their energy and vision and outsize demands, and it is the masters who are missing today.

In the visual arts, certainly, it has been a commonplace for some time to speak of an "open situation"—a situation in which everything is now felt to be possible, from the most arcane to the most reactionary styles, but in which nothing is seen to be absolutely necessary. It is, among much else, precisely this conviction of the absolute that true mastery brings to the arts. In the presence of a master, no artistic situation remains as "open" and as pluralistic as ours is everywhere seen to be today.

The master imposes a vision that significantly alters the vision of others—especially of other artists. He shapes a language for others to use. He isolates issues, identifies subjects, and creates a realm of consciousness that others may explore and develop. He overturns expectations and offers us a new emotion. A master redefines the world for us.

Artistic mastery is often—in the short run, at least—disruptive and alarming, and the sense of elation it brings may

be accompanied by a sense of fear and foreboding as familiar standards are toppled and new ones not yet securely established or accurately perceived.

There is probably no way to account for the absence of masters at the present time, but it may be worth speculating about some of the conditions that now seem to diminish the very possibility of mastery in the arts. Mastery implies authority, and authority is something our culture has grown to be suspicious about, perhaps even to distrust. Mastery implies special distinction and, consequently, extraordinary abilities and powers; it involves the specter of something we now tend to shrink from the very thought of—an elite of talent, if not of genius, that enjoys advantages and opportunities open, by their very nature, to the few rather than to the many. Mastery implies hierarchy, and this is yet another notion we have grown to despise. Our culture lives on easy terms with the idea—and with the phenomenon—of celebrity, for celebrity implies as the idea of mastery does not, a democracy of opportunity open to all comers.

And so in the arts today we tend to have celebrities rather than masters. We have Andy Warhol instead of Picasso or Matisse.

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## GIUM—Obsession: Restoration a Factory

By Rona Dobson

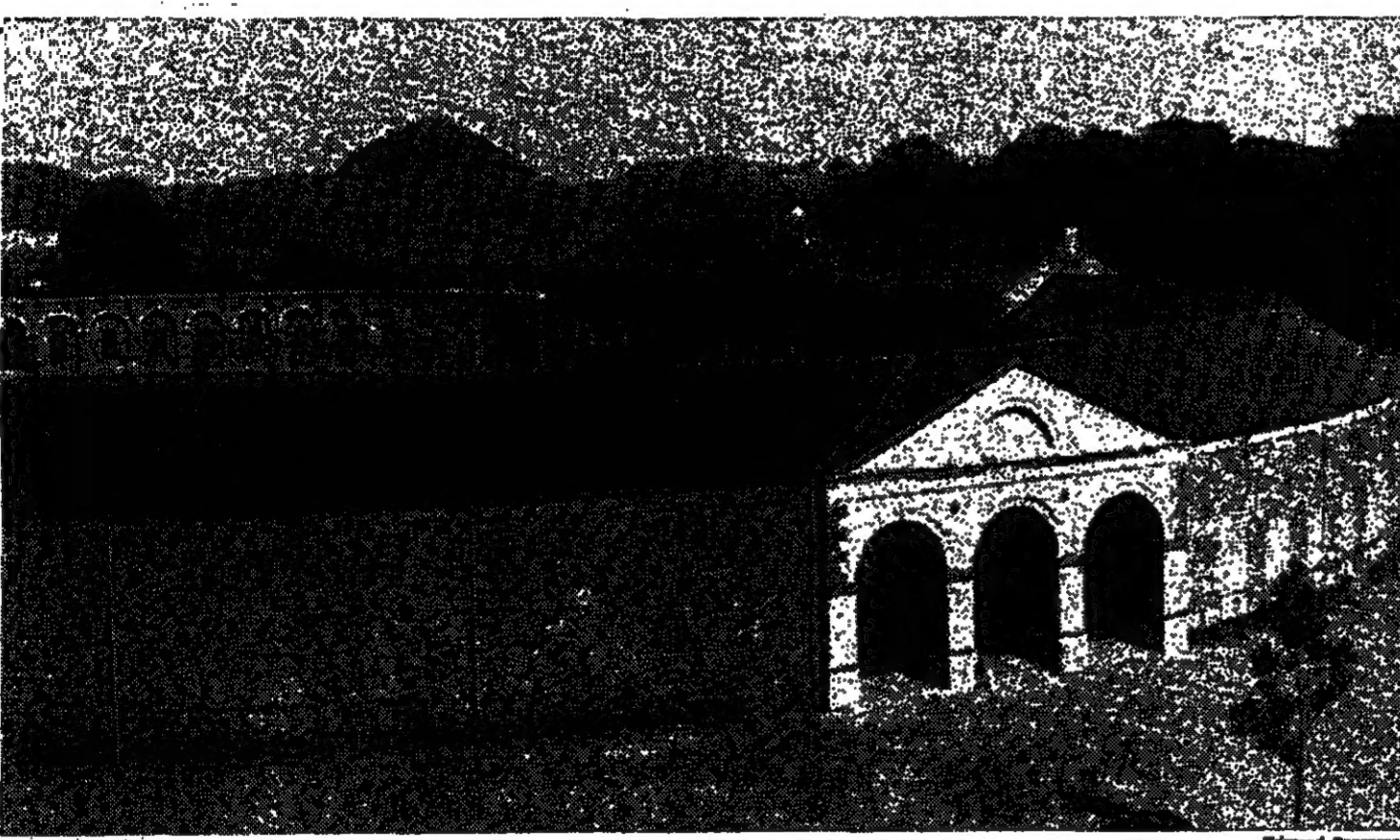
SELA, Aug. 27 (IHT).—The early days of industrial built factories that "like palaces or cathedrals," as Henri Guchet said, "is all strictly functional" and cheap materials.

Guchet, 47, has taken an industrial factory in hand—or it is the other way—in the Borinage, the round Mons near the French border, where Belgium's industrial revolution first took the building complex and the town, designed and built in 1810 by Bruno Richard, Napoleon's favorite architect. He hopes to make it into a center. For centuries the first concession for coal was granted in the 18th to the monks of a local mine shafts and digging were kept on the periphery of the villages. But in the 19th century, depots, shops, work areas for cart-stabling for mine ponies, management offices, were all separately. It was this tradition of support activity produced the harmonious town of Le Grand Hornu.

decayed after the steady flow of mines in the region, a royal ruin. "I used to come here to stand and see," Mr. Guchet, who was born in the village of near the mines, said. "All in the outside. Only people pass through the gates and a concierge made sure out-stayed out."

outsiders can come in to visit the spacious stable full of potteries, new gallery and to take a tour in the buildings. One wing aimed for concerts, theater, dances and discussions. "It's not become an architect, I've liked a career as a te," Mr. Guchet said.

Instructions are theatrical, why Le Grand Hornu is a special obsession. It's dramatic, a triple-arched gateway triangular roof set like a entrance into wide, wide curve of an outer wall



The entry to the 19th-century factory complex of the Napoleonic era.

leads into the main court; graceful colonnades complete the elegant interior ellipse. "When I heard all this was to be used to the ground, I couldn't believe it. So I bought it, just as it was, roofless, rooms full of fallen masonry, wrecked staircases, rotting beams. My friend Jacques Brel says a man's life is a child's dream realized. Well, Le Grand Hornu is my life."

To bring the dead factory to life, Mr. Guchet moved his offices in and has 40 people working there, surrounded by white-painted brick walls and the tracery of old beams laid bare. The tall tower built to receive the first steam-driven machines imported into Belgium is in the restored area; steep, winding steps up to the roof and narrow wooden bridges for servicing the machines are intact.

From the roof are visible the abbey ruins and nest rows of workers' houses, all still occupied, much larger and more attractive than the rudimentary hovels usually offered by employers in the early 19th century.

In an era of harsh repression, unjust dismissal, ruthless suppression of any incipient trade

unionism, the owner of Le Grand Hornu was bent on providing material amenities for his workers. It was designed as a complete community, with families close by the breadwinners, recreation centers, a library, even a school. Water pumped from the bottom of the mine shafts and piped off circulated into each home, providing a choice of hot, tepid or cold.

"It was a good formula for living. Since then, planners have taken a wrong turning somewhere and we have dreadful dormitory towns, ugly factories that can only depress the spirit."

## Fundamental Change in West German's Life

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN (NYT).—Theo and Agnes Rohl, both 35 years old and in perfect health, are childless. They work, take frequent vacations and are used to living well. Now, Mrs. Rohl says, "We don't think we'll have children any more; we've used to our life-style the way it is, and we like being independent."

The Rohls and millions like them, in deciding not to have any children or having only one or two, are part of a fundamental change in the way West Germans view life and the family in the mid-1970s.

Since 1972, for the first time since World War II, the country has been registering fewer births than deaths. The population is expected to decline from 57 million to fewer than 55 million in the next decade, largely because the birth rate has been falling since the birth-control pill came into general use a decade ago. According to a recent study, most German couples want no more than two children, and 10 per cent will not have any.

May Change Minds

The Rohls, both Roman Catholics, say that they may change their minds about not having children. Agnes Rohl, who works as a secretary in the Bonn office of a machinery manufacturer,

The man responsible for all this was a Frenchman from Lille, De Gorge-Legrand, who had a humble job and a rich wife.

De Gorge bought the mine to 1810 when it was going through a bad time, discovered new coal seams and prospered mightily. He could afford the best architects and the extravagance of proper housing.

In the center of the ellipse stands his statue, still dominating the scene. Along the path around the outer walls, overgrown and unmarked, is his family tomb, once grandiose. At the back, out of sight in the trees, he built a

chateau, where he died of cholera in 1832, still full of plans. Henri Guchet, too, plans to live at Le Grand Hornu, converting the old administration building. From here, he will preside over the cultural center he hopes it will become. The architect does not agree with an idea put forward for making part of Le Grand Hornu an industrial revolution museum, installing some of the old machinery workbenches, mine tracks, with life-sized manikins posed as 19th-century workers at their tasks. "A museum is a dead place. I prefer to bring life here."

When, nowadays, we do pause to reflect upon the almost ceaseless flow of artistic activity that each season offers for both our pleasure and our instruction, we are likely to be struck by a sober and sobering fact. The sheer quantity of events seems to know no bounds, and the sheer volume of talent remains not only unimpaired but is, if anything, even larger than we remember from earlier times.

In the Bustle

Yet something significant, something central and indispensable, is missing in all this bustle. We are without masters. Picasso and Auden and Stravinsky, Brecht and Max Ernst and Walker Evans, Ezra Pound and Edmund Wilson: The last of the giants are largely gone, leaving the scene without conspicuous successors. There are exceptions, of course—the most outstanding, I suppose, are George Balanchine and Sir Frederick Ashton, Alexander Calder and Willem de Kooning, Aaron Copland and Robert Motherwell, Clifford Still and Joan Miró and Henry Moore—but for the most part, the arts today are leaderless or, what comes to the same thing, led by artists whose work looks back to earlier glories but does not promise any clear purchase on the future.

I do not speak here of performing artists, who, especially in the fields of music and dance,

## 6. Somebody's birthday.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



1976 - Stocks and Div in 3										1977 - Stocks and Div in 3										1978 - Stocks and Div in 3																																		
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[illegible]











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**Z**

8 1/2%	1	Zerulink	28	6	7	8 1/2%	8	8 1/2%
2	4	Zimmer	66	11	10	7 1/2%	7	7 1/2%

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the form of cash or stock are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are as follows:

a-Also extra or extras. b-Annual rate plus stock dividend. c-Liquidating dividend. d-Declared or paid in full. e-12 months. f-Declared or paid after the date of dividend or split up. g-Paid this year, dividend omitted if deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. h-Declared or paid this year, dividend omitted if deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. i-Declared with dividends in arrears. n-New issue. r-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. 1-Paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. v-Estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x-Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y-Ex-dividend and sales in full. z-Sales in full.

ca-Called. and when distributed. w-When assumed. w-with warrants. w-Without warrants. wds-Ex distribution.

v) In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies

\*Year's high and low range does not include change in latest day's trading

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range is based on the adjusted closing price.

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# PARIS

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